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By Philo White.

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All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

Miscellaneous.

FROM BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

NORTH AMERICA.

There is one quality in the North American character which is generally overlooked, and which I have never perceived in that of any other people to the same degree. It is a sort of serious versatility. The French have a greater, or rather a pleasanter sort, and accommodate themselves more readily to circumstances; and the ancient Greek had an excess of what we call versatility in his temper and power. But, in the Frenchman, it is more of a constitutional habit, a more trivial and less respectable property, than it is in the American; although, to my notion, a thousand fold more agreeable. And, in the versatility of the Greek, there was always more of the bright, changeable caprice of genius—more of the spiritual, more of heroic audacity, and less of steady, invincible determination, than in that of the North American.

The Frenchman is never without resources, but then his resources are always of a light and brilliant character. It is the smallest possible coinage that can be made use of, which a Frenchman will contrive to disburse in any extremity. He would maintain himself, though he had been a general officer, or peer of the realm at home, if he was shipwrecked upon a foreign shore, by expedients of which none but a Frenchman would ever dream; nay, give him but one of the silver pennies which are distributed here on his Majesty's birth day, and I would answer for him, in a strange country, if there was no other way, he would maintain himself by making plaster medallions of that little coin.

Throw him among savages, and he will teach them to dance, (not that I believe the story of Chateaubriand;) among wild beasts, and he will find some way of reconciling them to his presence, (where another man would make war upon them outright,) either by pulling thorns out of their feet, or dressing their manes; upon a desolate island, and he will grow old in carving "L'Empereur" upon a cocoanut, arranging coloured sea-shells into flowers, and birds, with wings like butterflies; or in making clay models of every thing upon the island. The basket-maker in the fable was undoubtedly a Frenchman, and the spider that Robert Bruce beheld in the barn, was as undoubtedly a French spider; no other would ever have repeated the same experiment, precisely over and over again, so often.

We all know what the versatility of a Frenchman is; and when I call to mind what I have actually seen, nothing that could be said of their power to employ or maintain themselves would seem to be extravagant.

I have known a French prisoner spend every leisure hour, for many years, in manufacturing a line-of-battle ship, out of the little splinters of bone which he found in the soup. I have known another, who began by planting coffee trees, in St. Domingo, with his own hands—realized a princely fortune—lost it during some insurrection; began again—became very wealthy—lost that in the same way; narrowly escaped with his life, and a few dollars, to America; began to teach French while he was precisely in the situation of George, in the Vicar of Wakefield, who set off to teach the Dutchmen English, and never recollected, until he had arrived in Holland, that, to teach them English, he himself should know something of Dutch—realized a little money, and laid it out in a law-suit—in the purchase of claims, which he spent about eighteen or twenty years in bringing to a determination—himself, a great part of the time, upon the water between Ameri-

ca and France, with testimony which never failed, form any years, to be informal, inadequate, or inapplicable. But he prevailed after all, and is now independent. This was, perhaps the most extraordinary case of what I have called serious versatility, in a Frenchman, that was ever known. That a French prisoner of war, a good seaman, (for a Frenchman,) should employ himself, year after year, in miniature ship building; substituting beef bone for oak timber, and converting what other men would hardly have had the patience or the power to make a tooth-pick of, into accurate and beautiful machinery, is no very surprising matter. There is a sort of serious pleasantry—a kind of busy, industrious trifling in it, altogether French; and very like what one would look for in the occupation of any Frenchman, after the quicksilver of blood was precipitated by misfortune. It was only the mimicry of naval architecture. But that a West Indian, a planter, and, above all, a Frenchman, should venture to lay out the wreck of his whole fortune upon American justice, without understanding one word of American law; and before he could say in English, so as to be understood, "Your humble servant, sir," is a thing so incredible, that, if I did not know the story to be true, I would not repeat it. Yet, such a speculation would have been quite in character for an American; perfectly reconcilable to the presumptuous versatility of his temper; for, when the spirit of adventure is disturbed in a genuine American, he appears to reckon upon miracles and phenomena, as other men do upon chances.

Thus, I have known two American partners in a large mercantile house. One had been educated for the bar; had practised at the bar; and was believed to be in the way to great authority in his profession, when he married, fell sick, consumed all his property, and went into business with another adventurer, who had made and lost, already, about half a dozen fortunes: the other (of the two first named) had no education at all; had been put apprentice to a retail shop-keeper, at the age of twelve; and had grown up to manhood, in a course of adventures, that, in any country but this, would have been thought romantic and wonderful—as well as a complete disqualification for every kind of serious business.

These two, as I have said, were partners in the same house. They soon extended their operations all over the U. States; made money—speculated—and failed. A council was held between them. The younger of the two—he who had no education—spent several hours in determination whether he should become a soldier, (for he was weary of mercantile affairs)—go to India, and upset the British power there; or to South America, and help to revolutionize two or three empires in that quarter; a clergyman; (but upon that profession he hardly bestowed a second thought, after the reflection occurred, that, in America, there was neither rank, revenue, nor dominion, for the clergy;) a physician; a lawyer; an actor; an auctioneer; or a politician. The result was, that he concluded to become a lawyer—the law in America being the highway to the highest honours of the government—while his partner, at the same time, resolved to become a divine.

The first went forthwith to his room; laboured night and day for several years (supporting himself, in the meantime, by what nobody but an American, in such a situation, would have thought of—in America,—his pen;) became distinguished; and is now a counsellor-at-law in the Supreme Court of the United States. And yet—hardly eight years have passed since he was a broken merchant, wholly uneducated, and apparently helpless.

In the mean time, his partner pursued his own studies in his own way; and is now one of the most distinguished clergymen of the United States.

These are not solitary examples. If they were, they would not be worth mentioning. They are, in reality, things of common occurrence. Most of the distinguished men of the Uni-

ted States have gone through a "course of education," more or less, of the same kind. I could mention several, in various professions, at this moment; but as my object is only to show that others have never seen or not mentioned, in the character of our transatlantic brethren.

LORD BYRON AND SIR WALTER SCOTT.

Perhaps no work, judging from the extracts we have read, will be of a more interesting character, (excepting the conversations of Napoleon, which were published after his confinement at St. Helena,) than the conversation of Lord Byron, by Captain Medwin. The political remarks of the one and the literary gossip of the other, are equally interesting, because they both treat upon subjects and individuals, in which the reading world (and that in the present day is happily almost all the world) have a deep interest. In Mr. Medwin's work, Lord B. speaks in the most flattering terms of Walter Scott, as the author of the Waverley novels. The following remarks, of Lord B. although coming to us second hand, go far to support the belief in the authorship of Sir Walter Scott in those charming works. Mr. Medwin says:—

"Lord Byron was devouring, as he called it, a new novel of Walter Scott's 'How difficult is it,' says he, 'to say any thing new! Who was that voluptuary of antiquity who offered a reward for a new pleasure? Perhaps all nature and art could not supply a new idea. This page, for instance is a brilliant one. It is full of wit; but let us see how much of it is original.—This passage, for instance, comes from Shakespeare; that *bon mot* from one of Sheridan's Comedies; this observation from another,' naming the author; 'and yet the ideas are new modelled, and perhaps Scott was not aware of their being plagiarisms. It is a bad thing to have too good a memory.'

"I should not like to have you for a critic," I observed. "Set a thief to catch a thief," was the reply.

"I never travel without Scott's Novels," said he 'they are a perfect library in themselves; a perfect literary treasure. I could read them once a year with new pleasure.' I asked him if he was certain about the Novels being Sir Walter Scott's.

"Scott as much as owned himself the author of Waverley to me at Murray's shop. I was talking to him about that novel, and lamented that its author had not carried back the story nearer the time of the revolution. Scott, entirely off his guard, said, 'Aye, I ought to have done so, but—there he stopped. It was in vain to attempt to correct himself; he looked confused, and relieved his embarrassment by a precipitate retreat. . . . He spoiled the fame of his poetry by his superior prose. He has such extent and versatility of powers in writing that, should his novels ever tire the public, which is not likely, he will apply himself to something else, and succeed as well. His mottoes from old plays prove that he at all events possesses the dramatic faculty which is denied me, and yet I am told that his *Halidon Hill* did not justify expectation. I have never met with, but have seen extracts from it.

"When Walter Scott began to write poetry, which was not at a very early age, Monk Lewis corrected his verses; he understood little then of the mechanical part of his art. The Fire King in the minstrelsy of the Scottish Border was almost all Lewis'. One of the ballads in that work, and except some of Leyden's, perhaps one of the best, was made from a story picked up in a stage coach—I mean that of Will Jones:

'They boiled Will Jones within the pot,
And not much fat had Will.'

I hope Walter Scott did not write the review of 'Christabel,' for he in common with many of us is indebted to Coleridge. But for him perhaps the Lay of the Last Minstrel would never have been thought of. The line

'Jesu Maria, Shield us well!'

is taken word for word from Coleridge's poem. Of all the writers of the day, Walter Scott is the least jealous. He is too confident of his own

fame to dread the rivalry of others. He does not think of good writing as the Tuscans do about fever, that there is only a certain quantity of it in the world.

SATAN'S MISREPRESENTATIONS.

Satan misrepresents good men by suggesting that they are melancholy, gloomy, miserable, uncomfortable beings. Allow me to tell you, in what manner young people and others express themselves, who believe the lies of the deceiver—that God's servants lead lives of the most forbidden gloom: "What, shall we turn religious, and give up our attendance upon theatres, and refuse ourselves the gratification arising from merry songs and dancing parties? What, turn religious, and shut ourselves up in churches or chapels, to the loss of a ride in the country on the Sabbath, or an exhilarating excursion upon the river, with the associates of our joy!—What, shall we turn religious, and torment ourselves with painful restraints upon the appetites and desires! Let others do as they please, religion is not for us." Thus thousands speak—thus thousands act—and thousands hurry themselves to dreadful destruction!

They who pretend to believe that religious men are not happy, do not put themselves to the trouble of inquiring carefully, as honest men, whether it is the case. The way to find it out is living with good men. Let those, who deny the happiness of good men, spend a month with him who has no religion, and a month with him who has; and then he will be able to determine, whether it is the first or the second, who possesses the greatest share of happiness. Let them ask those who seek their enjoyment in the realities, and exercises, and hopes of religion, the nature of their joys; and the following answer will be given them; It is unspeakable and full of glory.

If a man changes from one situation to a worse, do you imagine that he will remain in the worst situation, whilst it is in his power to return to the better, the one he left? Surely not; and no man in his senses would. Now, great numbers of those who are religious, and who are denominated gloomy and miserable, once sought their happiness in the pleasures, pursuits, and amusements of the world. If they have changed to the worse, by becoming religious, they have it in their power to return to the state they left.—And, if they have changed to the worse, can they remain as they are? It is impossible. They tell us, they have changed to the better—that they never tasted true joy till they tasted the pleasures of religion—and that, if they returned to the state they left, it would bring upon them the very consummation of misery. It is then, certain, that good men are happy men; and it is as certain, that to charge them with being more miserable than those who serve their lusts, is a lie.

Evangelical Intelligencer.

Atheism cured by irresistible evidence.

A respectable writer of the present day relates, that a young gentleman of his acquaintance, who, at a certain period of his life, professed himself to be an unbeliever, once informed him that the various and admirable mechanism displayed in the human wrist at a public lecture, excited his admiration and dispelled all his doubts.

The same author adds, that he knew a similar effect produced by the discourse of a late divine, on the wonderful sympathies of the human mind, which impel, as it were, in spite of themselves, the most selfish, and often the most timid creatures, to defend and protect that offspring which, without such superintendence, must inevitably perish. The power that could establish an influence at once so absolutely necessary and so irresistible, must be omnipotent, superintending and benevolent.

Newspaper thieves.—Three persons have been fined, by the Boston police court, for stealing newspapers from the doors of some of the citizens.

Southern Preacher.

THE subscriber has received a few copies of this admirable collection of sermons, which he offers for sale. The volume is well printed and neatly bound. It contains an animated and interesting view of the great outlines of the Gospel. All the sermons are above mediocrity; and, most of them eloquent and nervous. They are equally interesting to the Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist, as they are the productions of these different denominations, and advance nothing that can be offensive to either. The desire to encourage the literature of our own state, we hope, will unite, with respect for the authors, clergy men of our own and the southern states, and, a wish to possess this animated and interesting epitome of evangelical truth, to produce a speedy sale. The industrious, pious and enterprising publisher has a claim on the patronage of a generous and enlightened public.

The subscriber has, also, just opened a package of standard Classical and school books.—Among them are the very excellent geographies of Morse and Woodbridge. These works have received the unqualified approbation of the most celebrated teachers and literary characters, in the United States. They have each their peculiar excellencies, and are accompanied by atlases, of a superior kind. The geography by Morse, is an entire new work, the joint effort of the father and his son. It is an admirable work for schools, academies and colleges, and the teachers will find most of the defects of other works, here supplied. He has, also, Whelpley's compend of history, with notes and questions, by Rev. Mr. Emerson; Blair's Rhetoric, with questions, at the close of each chapter, by Rev. Mr. Blake; Conversations in Natural Philosophy, with notes and questions, by the same; a beautiful epitome on the Elements of Astronomy, by Wilkins; Valpey's Greek Grammar; cheap, yet neat editions of Milton's Paradise Lost; Cowper's Task; Thompson's Seasons, and Wilbur's biblical Catechism.

These works he will sell as low as they can be purchased, singly, in any of the northern capitals.

He continues his Classical and English school at the old Academy. Parents and guardians may have their children and wards instructed in such branches, as they please, of classical or common literature. JON. O. FREEMAN.

Salisbury, Jan. 17, 1825.

The fine, young, thorough bred Horse

AERONAUT,

DECIDEDLY the finest looking horse of his age, ever produced in the western part of the state, will stand the ensuing season at my stable, in Rowan county, ten miles north east from Salisbury, and seven south-west from Lexington, at fifteen dollars the season; ten dollars, cash, the single leap; and special contracts will be made for insurance, suited to particular cases and circumstances. The season will commence on the 15th of February and continue until the 1st of August. He will be found constantly at his station, except when taken to be shown at public places, and especially during the terms of the Superior and County Courts at Salisbury and Lexington, at which places he will stand several days each term, if convenient, for the accommodation of gentlemen who have not seen him.

Description.—Aeronaut is a beautiful mahogany bay, with black legs, mane and tail, a star and blaze in his face, four years old next spring, nearly sixteen hands high, remarkably heavy made, uniting in a high degree, the size, elegance and grandeur of his sire, the imported horse Eagle; with the great substance, symmetry and compactness of his grand-sire, the imported horse Dion. The great strength and weight of body which he will acquire at full age, will entitle him to stand higher as a horse of power, than any imported horse that ever stood in the county, except the imported horse Clown, and to him in that respect he will be at least equal.

He had a few mares last season, from which it appears that he promises fair to attain the reputation of a sure foalgetter; and from his youth, the excellence of his constitution, the fine size, figure and performances of the stock from which he descended, he cannot well fail to produce as fine colts as any horse in America.

Pedigree.—Aeronaut was got by the imported horse Eagle; his dam by the imported horse Dion; grand-dam by Expectation, one of the best sons of the imported horse Diomedes, out of a Medley mare, uniting the blood of the imported horses Medley, Fearnought and James, and the thorough bred horse Celer, from which it appears that he must be very nearly, if not entirely, thorough bred, and descended from an ancestry, the most renowned of any horse that has ever appeared in England or America, as will be seen by the following statement:

Eagle was considered the finest and fleetest horse in England, since the days of Chieftain, and his winnings amounted to ninety-three thousand dollars; he was got by Volunteer, Volunteer by Eclipse, Eclipse by Marsque and Marsque by the Devonshire or Flying Childers, the fleetest horse ever known in England. Eagle's dam was got by Highflyer, a horse little, if any, inferior to the above celebrated Eclipse, generally admitted to be the best horse that ever was in England, or perhaps in the world, as appears by the statement made in his recommendation and pedigree now in my possession; his grand-dam by Enquirer, &c. Dion was got by Spadille, one of the best sons of the same celebrated Highflyer; his dam by the Paeolet, &c. He was famed for his great speed and bottom, having run with such unusual honesty as to win four mile heats twice in one week; he was the sire of Gattalin, Don Quixotte, and many other capital racers, all of which united with the blood of the above famous horses in America, viz: Diomedes, Medley, James, Fearnought and Celer, constitute a pedigree inferior to few, if any, horses ever bred in America.

All reasonable measures will be directed to prevent unfortunate accidents, but no responsibility will be admitted for any that may occur.

ROBERT MOORE.

January 20, 1825.

Sheriff's Tax Deeds.

DEEDS for land sold by Sheriff for arrears of Taxes, for sale at the 'Western' office:

United States Congress.

IN SENATE.

Monday, Jan. 10.—The committee on Foreign Relations, to whom was referred the various memorials on the subject of Piracy, made a report, accompanied by a bill "for the suppression of piracy in the West Indies," which was twice read, and made the order of the day for Thursday next.

The committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill from the House of Representatives, "authorizing the occupation of the mouth of Oregon River," reported the same without amendment.

In pursuance of previous notice, Mr. King, of Alabama, asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill to provide for the compensation of the messengers of the Electoral votes of the several states, which was read.

Jan. 11.—The committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred so much of the President's message as relates to that subject, reported a bill to provide for the security of public money in the hands of Clerks of courts, Attorneys and Marshals, and their deputies; which was passed to a second reading.

The committee on Indian Affairs, reported the following bill:

"A bill to authorize the President of the United States to cause a road to be marked out from the western frontier of Missouri to the confines of New Mexico."

The bill was read and passed to its second reading.

The following resolution, offered yesterday, was taken up and agreed to:

Resolved, That the committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the purpose of commencing the construction of the National Road laid out and surveyed by authority of the United States, between Wheeling, in Virginia, and St. Louis, in the state of Missouri.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of purchasing a steam ship or vessel of large size, capable of carrying a great number of men and boats, to be employed on the coast of Cuba and in the Gulf of Mexico, for the suppression of piracy.

Jan. 12.—The following resolution was taken up and adopted:

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting the Legislatures of the Territories of the U. States from taxing lands held, or claimed by unconfirmed British, French, or Spanish titles, and of limiting the amount of tax that may be imposed by such Legislatures, on other lands of non-residents, and of regulating the time and mode of redemption of lands sold for such taxes.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Jan. 10.—The Speaker laid before the House, a communication from the Department of War, containing a statement of the contingent expenses of the Military Establishment for the year 1824.

The committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill "authorizing Noah Webster to import into the United States, his work on languages, at a rate of duty here in specified;" which was read twice and committed, and ordered to be printed.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of cutting a Canal from Lake Ponchartrain, to communicate with the Mississippi at or near the city of New Orleans.

The following Message was received from the President of the United States, laid on the table and ordered to be printed: "To the House of Representatives:

I should hasten to communicate to you, the documents called for by the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 4th inst., relating to the conduct of the officers of the Navy of the United States, on the Pacific ocean, and of the public agents in South America, if such a communication might now be made, consistently with the public interest, or with justice to the parties concerned. In consequence of several charges which have been alleged against Commodore Stewart, touching his conduct while commanding the squadron of the U. States, on that sea, it has been deemed proper to suspend him from duty, and to subject him to trial on those charges. It appearing, also, that some of those charges have been communicated to the Department by Mr. Prevost, political agent, at this time, of the United States at Peru, and heretofore at Buenos Ayres and Chili, and apparently with his sanction, and that charges have likewise been made against him, by citizens of the United States engaged in commerce in that quarter, it has been thought equally just and proper that he should attend here, as well to furnish the evidence in his possession, applicable to the charges exhibited against Commodore Stewart, as to answer such as have been exhibited against himself. In this stage, the publication of these documents might tend to excite prejudices which might operate to the injury of both. It

is important that the public servants, in every station, should perform their duties with fidelity, according to the injunctions of the law, and the order of the Executive in fulfillment thereof. It is peculiarly so that this should be done by commanders of our squadrons, especially on distant seas, and by political agents who represent the United States with foreign powers, and for reasons that are obvious, in both instances. It is due to their right, and to the character of the government, that they be not censured without just cause, which cannot be ascertained, until, on a view of the charges, they are heard in their defence, and after a thorough and impartial investigation of their conduct. Under these circumstances, it is thought that a communication at this time, of these documents, would not comport with the public interest, nor with what is due to the parties concerned.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, 10th Jan. 1825.

Jan. 11.—The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Treasury Department, containing an estimate of the appropriations required for the year 1825, amounting to \$8,829,397 42; which was referred to the committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

The committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill "providing an additional force and other additional means for the suppression of piracy;" which was read twice, and committed, and ordered to be printed.

[This bill appropriates \$500,000 for the more effectual suppression of piracy.]

Jan. 12.—The committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill "authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow a sum not exceeding twelve millions, or to exchange a stock of four and a half per centum, for a certain stock bearing an interest of six per cent.;" which was read twice and committed, and ordered, with the report, to be printed.

The following resolution was offered, which lies one day on the table:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House a statement, shewing, as far as it may be in his power, 1st. The number of persons that have been convicted, since the adoption of the Constitution, of capital offences against the laws of the United States. 2d. The number that have been executed. 3d. The number that have been pardoned by the President of the United States. And, also, a statement of the number that have been convicted of each particular offence.

A Penny saved, and a Pound lost.—This extravagant degree of penurious saving, is visible in the concerns of many persons, who think they are managing much to their own advantage. There are many men of considerable property in our country, who have growing families and pretend themselves to have some influence in society, who are yet too poor to afford the sum of three dollars per annum for a newspaper. Yes; they are unable to afford this paltry sum, for the purpose of giving to themselves and their rising families, a knowledge of what is going on in the world. And this they call saving of money! Is there a single newspaper published in the United States having any pretensions to the rank of respectability, which does not contain many things, during the year, interesting and instructive, both to young and old? Even the money-saving gentleman himself, who, for the sake of his three dollars, deprives himself and family of this means of information is most likely in the end the loser by it. If he is a farmer, it would furnish him with a knowledge of the value, in various markets, of those articles of produce in which he was interested and also give him a correct idea of the value of most of the articles of commerce in which he might have to deal. But it is not on account of the selfish consideration of immediate gain, that newspapers should be chiefly encouraged: It is for the diffusion of knowledge among the rising generation, as well as those who are now engaged in the duties of citizens of this great republic: It is for the purpose of informing the great mass of the people, of the things that are, and how they happened thus. Let a family grow up without the means of information thus afforded, and they will when turned out into the world, present the appearance of mere novices in its concerns, having all to hear, and all to learn. But let a respectable newspaper find its way into a family capable of being informed and we will see them keeping pace with the progress of the times, fully aware of what is doing around them, and prepared to comprehend most of the subjects of general interest which may be presented to their view. That man who never reads a newspaper, is as ignorant of the affairs of the world in which he lives, as if he did not hear or see. He knows that he is here; and he hears by report, that many things are done and doing in the world: but for himself, he is groping in the dark, dependent only on general rumour.

Nashville Whig.

Curious Theft.—A fellow in Boston was brought up to the police for stealing the key of the jail. [They turned the joke on him.] Baltimore Patriot.

MEXICO.

A new Custom House has recently been established at Old Tampico, alias Santa Anna de Tampico, alias Tampico de Tampulidas. The decree directs that until experience shall have tested the utility of the measure, it shall be conducted as a Receptoría, dependent directly upon the Secretary of the Treasury. The difference between a Receptoría and a full-blown Custom House appears to consist principally in the number of officers appointed to conduct it; a Receptoría having only a Collector and the requisite Resguardo, whilst a regular Custom House, in addition to these, has two Vistas and a Contrador; the former an examiner and appraiser of goods, and the latter is the treasurer and comptroller. Tampulidas (the name last given by the decree to the town) is situated on a bluff on the left bank of the river Panuco, about 7 miles from the bar, in the state of Tampulidas, and within a league of this place. Its situation is advantageous for commerce; vessels come up close to the town, and in forwarding goods to San Louis Potosi and the northern provinces, they enjoy the facility of loading them immediately on mules, which is not the case in this port. There is no collector yet named for this new port, but vessels are permitted to make their entry there, and the goods are despatched by the collector of Altamira, assisted by the Alcáde of the town. Three or four vessels have already entered there.

Letters from Mexico assure us that the subject of the revision of the Tariff will be taken up before the month of January. A reduction of the duties on calicoes and other British fabrics may be expected to take place. The British agent in Mexico is uncasing in his efforts to accomplish this object. I fear that nothing will be done in favour of our domestic cottons, which are in much demand throughout the republic, but which from the enormous duties cannot be imported without loss. The supineness of our government in neglecting to send an intelligent minister to this republic is really unaccountable; and the interests of the mercantile and manufacturing classes in the United States will be seriously affected thereby. In fact, the greater part of the advantages we might have obtained by our prompt acknowledgment of the independence of the republic, will be lost by the delay.

[Louisiana Advertiser.]

There can be no doubt that the news from Panama, stating the defeat of Bolivar, is a fabrication. This was our opinion before, but the following facts, reduce it to a certainty:

The Panama Gazette extra, of the 6th of October, announces the receipts by the Intendant, of the Extraordinary Gazette of the Government of Truxillo, dated the 22d September previous. The defeat of Bolivar, according to the letter of the Boston Centinel, took place near Truxillo on the 17th of September. At Truxillo, at the above date, nearly a week after, so far from any disastrous intelligence having been received, the inhabitants were rejoicing for the success of Bolivar, who was in pursuit of the enemy at a great distance from Truxillo.

Extracts of letters from Panama, within two days as late as the letter from that place, received at Boston, are silent on the subject.—The Boston letter refers to a previous account, and only pretends to add "some further particulars." The former, therefore, had a battle occurred must have mentioned it.—Sav. Georgian.

Gibraltar Nov. 18.—The members of the Regency appointed by the Cortes in Seville, in June, 1823, Valdes, Ciscan, and Vigodet, (who are now in this place,) are summoned to present themselves within 40 days in the prison of the Royal Audience of that city, for the purpose of answering and clearing themselves from the charge preferred against them for accepting and exercising the said regency. In default of their appearance, sentence will be passed as if they were present.

By the last accounts from Calcutta, it appears that the Burmese War has not proceeded with the rapidity and good fortune which have generally attended the British contests with the native powers of India. The Burmese have lodged themselves on various parts of the north-east frontier, and have broken into the British territories, carrying their incursions to the neighborhood of Dacca, distant from Calcutta but 170 miles, destroying the valuable crops of Indigo, and ravaging the country, one of the richest in the Peninsula of Hindostan. The Burmese have taken up a position at Ramoo, within the British territory, which they have strongly stockaded. There force there is said to be 8,000 foot 200 horse.

A tradesman of New-Castle, England, had lately a letter returned to him, containing four one pound notes which he had remitted by post twenty-two years ago to a person at Richmond, but which had never reached their intended designation, and had, of course, been given up for lost.

Let those who have remitted money by post in our own country, and never since heard of it, take comfort from this paragraph. Who knows but that it may be returned to them after many years?



Salisbury, February 1, 1825.

CONVENTION with RUSSIA.

As publishers of the laws of Congress, we this week give place to the Convention recently concluded between this nation, and the Emperor of all the Russias. The reader will see that this convention puts an end to all controversies about our boundary on the Western Coast of America, and fixes the parallel of fifty-four degrees and forty minutes of north latitude, as the line of separation between the territories of the two countries. The privilege, however, of fishing and trading on either side of the line, is reciprocally allowed to the citizens of both nations, for the term of ten years from the signature of the present convention. The reader will form a more correct idea of the extent of country lying to the south of fifty-four degrees and forty minutes north latitude, when it is recollected that the same parallel strikes the Atlantic at a point about midway between New Foundland and Greenland, or considerably north of the two Canadas. Our southern boundary on the Pacific, was fixed with Spain, by the treaty of 1820, called the Florida Treaty.

GOVERNOR CLINTON'S MESSAGE.

We regret that the great length of this interesting state paper excludes it from a place in our narrow limits. The statesman-like view he takes of every topic on which he touches; the liberal tone in which it is written, and the lofty spirit that runs through the whole, render it peculiarly interesting. How this accomplished statesman towers above such characters as Erasmus Root and Martin Van Buren!!

He commences his message by avowing that our most devout thanks are due to the Author of all good, for the signal blessings conferred on our country. He then refers to the wise policy pursued by the General Government in relation to certain great interests of the nation. He notices in a particular manner, the thorough and comprehensive reorganization which the War Department has undergone; and speaks of the Navy, as the glory and palladium of our country. After thus felicitating the Legislature on the prosperous condition of the nation as a whole, he turns to his own state, and in eight columns, takes a luminous view of its internal concerns. He enters, at length, on the subject of internal improvement; shows what has already been accomplished, and points out what yet remains to be done. He states, that the income to the state from tolls, on the Erie and Champlain canals, during the last year, was \$300,000, and the other sources of income belonging to the canals \$300,000 more. He predicts, that during the next year the income from the Grand Canal, will be nearly double.

He informs the Legislature, that the number of children taught in the common schools of the state, during the last year, exceeds 400,000, or more than 1 in 4 of the whole population. In the charity schools, in the City of New-York, 10,383 were educated. The students in the incorporated academies amount to 2683, and in the colleges to 755. The fund for common schools, he states, at upwards of \$1,739,000, and its annual income at \$98,000; to which may be added, the interest on the future sales of land, and the proceeds of the sales of escheated property. "However imposing this fund may appear, (he remarks) it is sufficiently obvious that it ought to be augmented. This state is capable of supporting 14 millions of inhabitants."

In the course of the message, the Governor takes occasion to lay down some of the true principles of our republican institutions. He remarks, "conceiving it to be the sacred duty of public servants, entrusted with power and authority by the people, to consult the wishes as well as the interest of their constituents; it is my earnest desire and shall be my favorite object, to recommend that course, and to pursue that policy which may prove the most gratifying to the community, and the most auspicious to the great interests of the state." This is true republican doctrine. Will our members of Congress act on this principle when they are called upon to vote for President?

In speaking of the plan of connecting the great Lakes with the ocean, Gov. Clinton states a fact, which we believe is new to most of our readers, that the lake coast, not only of New-York, but of the whole United States, is more extensive than the sea coast. Our sea coast including the sinuosities of the great and small bays, cannot fall short of 4000 miles.

In speaking of the creative power of the New-York canal communications, he expresses this opinion. "If, as is said, upwards of 3000 houses have been built in the city of New-York during the last year, it is highly probable that in fifteen years its population will be double, and that in less than 30 years, it will be the third city in point of numbers in the civilized world, and the second, if not the first, in point of commerce. Nor is there any danger of a reaction. After cities reach a certain elevation of opulence and prosperity, they appear to possess a self-multiplying, self-augmenting power."

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOTING BY PROXY.

Mr. Editor: In your last paper you stated that if a voter should lay sick in sight of the polls, he cannot send in his vote by proxy. I believe, sir, you are right

in this opinion. Under our constitution and laws, it is necessary that the voter should approach the polls in person, in order to exercise this high privilege. This, however, does not seem to be the practice in Ashe county. Report says, at the late Electoral election in that county, at one of the separate elections, that the Deputy Sheriff not only received the votes of boys under age, but, he urged the friends of his side of the question, where any of their neighbors were absent, to give in votes for such absent neighbors; and that he, the Deputy Sheriff, actually received, and counted such votes. I make this statement from good authority; if it should turn out untrue, I will take a pleasure in contradicting it: on the other hand, if true, it remains to be seen, whether the solicitor Gen. for that District, will suffer the wretch to escape punishment, who has thus perjured himself, and violated the laws of the country.

JUSTICE.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

A DILEMMA.

Many of the friends of Mr. Crawford in this section of the country, now tell us that their second choice for President, is General Jackson. Those of this way of thinking, who were instrumental in the circulation of the hand bill signed Jesse Benton, are placed in the following dilemma.

At the time they circulated, or were instrumental in circulating this hand bill, they believed, either that its contents were false, or that they were true. If they believed them to be false, how could they as honest men, give circulation to what they believed to be false? If, on the other hand, they believed them to be true, how can they as honest men now prefer, as their second choice, a man guilty in their opinions, of such heinous offences and crimes?

A FRIEND TO CONSISTENCY.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

We have not published Mr. Crawford's annual report on the finances of the republic. It is an able document, but its great length operates as a bar to its publication. The following remarks on this interesting and satisfactory state paper, we have copied from the last National Intelligencer: Petersburg Repub.

The Finances.—The late annual report from the treasury department, on the financial condition and prospects of the country, is beyond doubt one of the most interesting documents we have for several years had an opportunity of spreading before our readers. It has the merit of being comprehensive, without being complex, and of presenting enlarged general views so lucidly, as to be intelligible to the plainest capacity.

The rapid diminution of the public debt, and the certainty that any man under eighty may reasonably hope to live to see his country entirely out of debt, without stinting the appropriations for other objects connected with the public interests, are subjects of great satisfaction, to all who reflect, that money is power, and that debt and dependence are inseparable. If the government is hereafter to be dependent, let it be on a due cultivation and improvement of its own resources, and not on monied corporations and capitalists. We have seen to the verge of what a disastrous gulph the government was once brought by being placed at the mercy of its creditors: let us hope, that the condition in which our country was then placed, will never recur—but to realize that hope, let us extinguish our debt.

The review of the fiscal administration of the government, during the Presidency of Mr. Monroe, presents facts creditable to his administration, and to the head of that department which is charged with it. Very near one half of the whole income of the General Government has been applied towards the reduction of its debt—a fact, which, in the case of an individual, would be regarded as a proof of surprising prosperity and uncommon prudence. During that period, more than ten millions of dollars have been paid to the surviving and indigent officers and soldiers of the revolution. Shew us the government that ever evinced more substantially the genuine sort of gratitude—we do not mean gratitude to courtiers, sycophants and time-servers, nor even to successful soldiers and victorious armies, but to those whose nerves were strong in the contest for freedom, in their youth, and whose old age invites support and consolation from those whose patrimony of political and religious freedom they secured by their services.

The same document informs us, that the average annual expenditure of this government, for the last eight years, for all ordinary and some extraordinary objects of expense, was but \$9,425,000, or about a dollar a head for each individual composing this people. Shew us again, say we, as economical a government on earth, having any foreign intercourse at all, as this.

A redundant revenue of three millions per annum, with the addition of ten millions more after 1835—an excess equal to the whole annual amount of the ordinary expenditure of the government—will be a phenomenon in finance, with

the exhibition of which no nation has ever yet been gratified, and the consequences of which are yet to be developed. We once before, in our history, have had a similar prospect presented to the nation, but it vanished under the influence of an unexpected change in our foreign relations. It remains to be seen, whether unforeseen events may not again defeat the chance of the experiment, of a government embarrassed as to the manner in which it shall dispose of its surplus funds; for, after every feasible application of them, within the constitutional powers of the government, if all the estimates fall out right, and the blessings of peace is continued to us, there will still remain, after the year 1835, a large unexpended balance in the treasury.

The President's Accounts.—We know not when we have been so much pleased as we were with the Message transmitted to Congress by our venerable President on the 5th inst., and noticed in our paper of yesterday. There is a Spartan like dignity and simplicity in this document, which must exact the homage of admiration from every mind capable of appreciating human worth. The chief of a free and mighty empire, infirm and bending under the double weight of time and trouble, invites the assembled representatives of his fellow-citizens to scrutinize a life dedicated, almost from adolescence, to their service. He neither asks applause, nor fears censure: all he requires is, that his pecuniary transactions between him and his country may be adjusted before he retires from public life, in order that the remnant of his days may be passed in quiet. "A citizen," says he, "who has long served his country in its highest trusts, has a right, if he has served with fidelity, to enjoy undisturbed tranquility and peace in his retirement." Would to heaven it were consonant with the spirit of our institutions to cheer, with all the comforts that can spring from affluence, the declining days of the fathers of our country.

NEW ADMINISTRATION.
We have various rumors in circulation as to the formation of the next Cabinet. If Gen. Jackson is elected, the change, it seems, will be very inconsiderable. Mr. Adams will remain where he is, provided he consents to remain in a subordinate situation. Should he withdraw, Mr. Clinton is to be brought forward. Col. Drayton is to step into the cast-off shoes of Mr. Calhoun, as Secretary of War. Mr. Crawford is not to be disturbed, unless he should wish to follow the probable example of Mr. Adams; and Mr. Southard will remain at the head of the navy department. If Mr. Adams succeeds Mr. Monroe—Mr. Clay (don't stare, reader) is to be Secretary of State—Mr. Crawford Secretary of the Treasury—Mr. P. P. Barbour Secretary of War—and Mr. Southard Secretary of the Navy. Such are the rumors of the day. But we apprehend they are mere rumors, as events will show on the 4th of March next.

Mr. Noah, of the N. Y. National Advocate, closes some remarks on the contemplated settlement of the mouth of the Columbia River, in the following manner: "We should say that our national strides are too rapid, that we undertake Quixotic projects; but so we said when the grand canal was first attempted. For eighteen months we wore our eyes, hair, and fingers to nothing, in endeavoring to prove that the canal never would be completed, but alas, the more we wrote the faster they worked, and had actually the boats afloat, and the tolls gathered, by the time we arrived at the conclusion that the thing was impossible. We doubt whether a post road can be made from Buffalo to the Columbia River, and whether post coaches, with glass windows, will be established; but it may possibly be done, and we will consider nothing as beyond the power, resources, and enterprise of this country."

The following Notice, signed by one hundred members of the Bar of the City of New-York, and addressed to those who are "really unable to pay their debts," is published in the newspapers of that place: "We, the undersigned Members of the BAR, impressed with the impolitic cruelty of confining persons in prison for small debts, without some adequate provision for supplying them with the necessities of life; and regretting its legalized and continued existence, do hereby pledge ourselves, if called upon, to give our professional services gratuitously, each of the subscribers for himself to procure the discharge of each of such debtor from imprisonment, in the course of the ensuing twelve months."

Kentucky.—In the Legislature of this State, there has been an attempt in both Houses to procure addresses to the Governor to remove the Judges of the Court of Appeals, who have, in the opinion of the prevailing party in the State exceeded their prerogative. In both Houses the project failed by small majorities, the requisite majority for such a proceeding being two-thirds of both Houses.

At a meeting of the Judges of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, and of the gentlemen of the bar practising in the Supreme Court, the honorable the Chief Justice, was requested to take the Chair and Francis L. Hawks, Esq. appointed Secretary. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the individuals composing this meeting feel unfeigned sorrow at the calamitous event, which since the last term has deprived the Bar and the State of their esteemed associate, Moses Mordecai, Esq.

Resolved, That in manifestation of their respect for the deceased and regret for his loss they will wear crape on their left arm during the present term.

JOHN LOUIS TAYLOR, Ch'n.
F. L. HAWKS, Sec'y.
January 17, 1825.

New Orleans.—Our city already exhibits a moving scene of life and activity. The pestilence that like the destroying angel, lately stalked through our streets and entered our dwellings, has fled far away—and Health, blooming Health has again come to sojourn among us. The voice of toil and the hum of business again salute the ear—the golden tide of commerce begins to pour forth its floods—"forests of masts" are crowding our port, whilst old ocean is whitening with the foam of many a keel pursuing its rapid course towards this proud metropolis of the west. The shades of melancholy and of death, that but lately hung over our path, and cast a sombre hue on each object around, have been dispelled, and given way to prospects of sunny brightness. The streets, the levee, the coffee-house, every place of resort swarms with a living multitude; new throngs are pouring in upon us, every day, almost every hour is adding its increase to our numbers;—strange faces present themselves, and old acquaintances, just arrived, extend the hand of friendship at every turn. This, however, is but the earnest of what is soon to come. "In one short month," nay not so much, and this animating spectacle will array itself in colours still more attractive. Gaiety will then be seen weaving, every where, her roseate garlands, the temples of pleasure will be thrown open for the worship of her votaries,—the ball room will reflect the full radiance of youth and beauty and loveliness, and the stage will exert its magic power to smooth the brow of care, to exhibit vice in her own frightful mien; to hold up folly in derision, and to paint virtue in the colours of Heaven.

A correspondent of the New-York Statesman gives the following beautiful account of the great canal from Schenectady:

The magnificence of the scene at a distance, may be imagined, and its beneficial results partly conceived—but to have a just estimate of the genius that planned, and of the dauntless perseverance that carried this mighty work into successful operation, it must be seen. It shoots across the plain with simple grandeur, leaps over the valleys, and stretches through high lands, fields and forests, in a silver current, as it were, by enchantment. To see the exhaustless wealth of a country, hitherto controlled in the exercise of its native energies, rolling on with a steady course, and dispensing its beneficence with a generous hand, is enough to make a man proud of the characteristic enterprise of his country, that almost vies with nature in its operations.

The Cultivation of sugar in Louisiana, the season just passed, has produced forty thousand hogsheads of that article, which, at a valuation of seventy five dollars a hogshead, is worth three millions of dollars. The next article of importance, the cotton plant, has produced, the past season, a crop, valued at nearly two millions of dollars. Such already is the productivity of a state, but very imperfectly settled, the population now not averaging over three persons to a square mile. It requires, indeed, no great effort of imagination to anticipate the future grandeur of this section of our Republic.

The Ducking Stool.—Our readers will recollect that Nancy Jones was sentenced to be ducked, as a common scold, in Philadelphia, some time ago. An appeal was taken on the judgement of the court, on the ground, that the law of the ducking stool was one of those *specks of rust*, caused by the mists of the darker ages, and which had adhered to our escutcheon in spite of the burnishers of the more modern ages of light and liberty. Judge Duncan of the Supreme Court on Monday last, set aside the sentence of the lower court, observing, that in cases of such barbarous retribution, he "was not disposed to attach his chain to the dung cart of the common law." There is a burnisher for you. But what does the learned Judge mean by the "dung cart?" If he continues the figures, he will make *scavengers of legislators*, farmers of Judges, plough boys of lawyers, and *glebe* of the people at large—for whose improvement the common law, alias *ding*, was intended.

LOUISIANA TEA SHROB.
If this shall ultimately prove to be the genuine plant; and Mr. William Y. Lewis, who first made the discovery, informs the editors of the New Orleans Mercantile Advertiser, that, from a comparison of the seed with that of the China tea plant, there remains not a doubt of its being the genuine plant, that there are several small plantations of it now growing in Louisiana, and that it thrives most luxuriantly,—it will be an important addition to our national prosperity and wealth. The plant flourishes in China in much higher latitudes than Louisiana, say from 21 to 40, north; Louisiana being from 29, to 33, the medium latitude of China; there can be no objection as to climate. Indeed, it is believed that the plant might be cultivated in Maryland and Virginia, neither of which are as high north as some parts of the tea-growing latitudes of China. It is at least a subject worthy of attention, and, as plantations are now growing, specimens ought to be obtained for the purpose of testing its character,—we suggest that it be submitted at once to the tea-pot, not only of Dr. Mitchell, but of some of our revolutionary ladies, who so patriotically sacrificed the luxuries of the genuine plant, for their country's good—if it bear this test it is genuine to all intents and purposes.

During the last week, the following gentlemen obtained licenses, from the Supreme Court, to practice in the Courts of this state:—**Raleigh Star, 14th inst.**
SUPERIOR COURTS.
Henry N. Jaspert, of Beaufort; William Littlejohn, Granville.
COUNTY COURTS.
William W. Hall, of Anson; George D. Winston, Stokes; John P. Poindexter, Caswell; Daniel W. Courts, Rockingham; James G. Spears, Mecklenburg.
A man by the name of Hugh Johnson, yesterday morning went into the grocery store of Mr. Richard Roberts, of this city, and after taking a drink laid himself down upon a bed in an adjoining room, where he remained some time without being noticed. A few hours afterwards, some one going up to him, discovered that he was dead! An inquest was called over him, whose verdict was, that he came to his death from *excessive intoxication*! We learn that he had, for some years, followed gambling as a profession. He died without a cent in his pocket.

A Relic.—A leaden ball, extracted recently from a Revolutionary soldier, has been shown in New York by his son. It appeared that the father was a soldier of the revolution; and, at the battle of Springfield, (N. J.) while loading his musket, the ball struck him on the left elbow, entered his side, broke two ribs and lodged in the cavity of the stomach, where it quietly reposed 48 years. The old soldier died lately, having given previous orders not to be buried with British lead in him: accordingly, Dr. Ward, of Belleville, N. J. extracted it.

The Paris *Journal des Debats* contains a report of the trial and conviction at Marseilles of a man charged with the horrid crime of murdering a girl of twelve years of age, and eating her flesh and heart. The man confessed the crime, and declared that he was induced to commit it from an irresistible thirst for human blood. It appeared that he had indulged this cannibal appetite in the most barbarous and shocking manner.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, Jan. 13.
Cotton, 12 a 13; flour, fine, 5; superfine, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2; wheat, new 80 a 85 ct.; whiskey, 32 a 45; peach brandy, 40 a 45; apple do, 40 to 45; corn, 45 to 50; bacon, 9 a 10; salt, Turkeys Island, 75 to 80 per bush.; molasses, 28 a 30; sugar, muscovado, 10 1/2 a 11 1/4; coffee, prime, green, 18 a 21; 2d and 3d quality, 17 a 20; tea, hyson, \$1 20 a 1 25; flaxseed, 90 a 93; tallow, 6 a 7; beeswax, 32 a 33; rice 3 1/2 to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 4 1/2 to 5 pr. 100 lb.; tobacco leaf, 3 1/2 a 4; manufactured, 5 a 20 pr. cwt.

CHARLESTON PRICES, Jan. 10.
Cotton, S. Island, 26 to 32, stained do, 15 to 18; Maine and Santee, 24 to 26; short staple, 11 1/2 a 15 1/2; Whiskey 26 a 28; Bacon, 6 a 7 cts.; Hams, 10 a 11; Lard, 9 a 10; Bagging Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch,) 20 a 25; Col. Prime Green, 18 a 19. Inf. to good, 14 a 17. North-Carolina Bank Bills, 1 1/2 a 2 per cent dis.; Georgia Bank Bills, 1 1/2 a 2 per cent. dis.

Married,
In Wake county, (in this state) on the 10th inst. Mr. Shadrack Weddin, aged 50, to Miss Fanny Nichols, aged 16.
In Charlotte, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. Samuel C. Caldwell, Mr. Johnson J. Irwin to Miss Sarah Allison.
On the 20th inst., in Cabarrus county, at the seat of Paul Barringer, Esq. by the Rev. John Robison, Mr. John Boyd, of Charlotte, to Miss Margaret Barringer.

Died,
In France, Oct. 21st, aged 70, Robert Chas. Dallas, Esq. formerly of the Island of Jamaica, and the author of 'The History of the Maroon War,' 'Percival,' 'Aubrey,' &c. He was the brother of the late A. J. Dallas, Esq. the able and patriotic Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

Second Edition.
The result of the vote in the election of a Member of Congress, to supply the vacancy in the Halifax district, is
For Outlaw, 1132
For Alston, 899
Majority for Outlaw 233

[From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser.]
By the packet ship *Edward Quersnel*, Capt. Hawkins, which left Havre, Dec. 4th, and the ship *Young Phenix*, Capt. Dunbar, from London, which left the Downs, Dec. 4th, we have Paris and London papers of the 2d of that month, both inclusive.

It appears by the latest accounts from Turkey, that the Greek naval victories were not so complete as have been reported. A letter from Lloyd's Agent at Smyrna, dated on the 14th of October, says, "There has been an engagement between the Turkish fleet and Greek ships, with but little damage to either. And an official bulletin from Constantinople, of October, 25th, states that the Capt. Pacha was in the Dardanelles on the 15th, in his own ship of the line, with 15 other vessels; and that the Egyptian fleet, still 75 strong, was before Mytilene, under the command of the Viceroy's son, (who was reported to be a prisoner to the Greeks.) The account adds, that this fleet was watched by about 60 Greek vessels, who, on the night of the 6th or 7th, burnt a Tunisian private of 20 guns, and a brig.

By Authority.
By the President of the United States.
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a Convention between the United States of America and His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, was concluded and signed at St. Petersburg, on the fifth [seventeenth] day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four; which Convention is as follows:

In the name of the most holy and indivisible Trinity:
The President of the United States of America and His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, wishing to cement the bonds of amity which unite them, and to secure between them the invariable maintenance of a perfect concord, by means of the present Convention, have named, as their Plenipotentiaries, to this effect, to wit: The President of the United States of America, Henry Middleton, a citizen of said States, and their Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near His Imperial Majesty; and His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, his beloved and faithful Charles Robert Count of *Nesselrode*, actual Privy Counsellor, Member of the Council of State, Secretary of State directing the administration of Foreign Affairs, actual Chamberlain, Knight of the order of St. Alexander Nevsky, Grand Cross to the order of St. Vladimir of the first class, Knight of that of the White Eagle of Poland, Grand Cross to the order of St. Stephen of Hungary, Knight of the order of the Holy Ghost and of St. Michael, and Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor of France, Knight Grand Cross of the orders of the Black and of the Red Eagle of Prussia, of the Annunciation of Sardinia, of Charles III. of Spain, of St. Ferdinand and of Merit of Naples, of the Elephant of Denmark, of the Polar Star of Sweden, of the Crown of Wirttemberg, of the Guelphs of Hanover, of the Belge Lion, of Fidelity of Baden, and of St. Constantine of Parma; and *Pierre de Poletica*, actual Counsellor of State, Knight of the order of St. Anne of the first class, and Grand Cross of the order of St. Vladimir of the second; who, after having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon, and signed, the following stipulations:

ARTICLE FIRST.
It is agreed, that, in any part of the Great Ocean, commonly called the Pacific Ocean, or South Sea, the respective citizens or subjects of the high contracting powers shall be neither disturbed nor restrained, either in navigation or in fishing, or in the power of resorting to the coasts, upon points which may not already be occupied, for the purpose of trading with the natives, saving always the restrictions and conditions determined by the following articles:

ARTICLE SECOND.
With the view of preventing the rights of navigation and of fishing, exercised upon the great ocean by the citizens and subjects of the high contracting powers, from becoming the pretext for an illicit trade, it is agreed that the citizens of the United States shall not resort to any point where there is a Russian establishment, without the permission of the governor or commander; and that, reciprocally, the subjects of Russia shall not resort, without permission, to any establishment of the United States upon the North-west Coast.

ARTICLE THIRD.
It is moreover agreed, that, hereafter, there shall not be formed by the citizens of the United States, or under the authority of the said states, any establishment upon the Northwest Coast of America, nor in any of the Island adjacent, to the north of fifty-four degrees and forty minutes of north latitude; and that, in the same manner, there shall be none formed by Russian subjects, or under the authority of Russia, south of the same parallel.

ARTICLE FOURTH.
It is, nevertheless, understood, that, during a term of ten years, counting from the signature of the present convention, the ships of both powers, or which belong to their citizens or subjects, respectively, may reciprocally frequent, without any hindrance whatever, the interior seas, gulfs, harbors, and creeks, upon the coast mentioned in the preceding article, for the purpose of fishing and trading with the natives of the country.

ARTICLE FIFTH.
All spirituous liquors, fire-arms, other arms, powder, and munitions of war of every kind, are always excepted from this same commerce permitted by the preceding article; and the two powers engage, reciprocally, neither to sell, or suffer them to be sold to the natives by their respective citizens and subjects, nor by any person who may be under their authority. It is likewise stipulated that this restriction shall never afford a pretext, nor be advanced, in any case, to authorize either search or detention of the vessels, seizure of the merchandise, or, in fine, any measures of constraint whatever toward the merchants or the crews who may carry on this commerce; the high contracting Powers

reciprocally reserving to themselves to determine upon the penalties to be incurred, and to inflict the punishments in case of the contravention of this article, by their respective citizens or subjects.

ARTICLE SIXTH.
When this Convention shall have been duly ratified by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate on the one part, and on the other by His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington in the space of ten months from the date below, or sooner, if possible. In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this Convention, and thereto affixed the seal of their arms.
Done at St. Petersburg, the 17-5 April of the year of Grace one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.

Le Comte CHARLES DE NESSELRODE,
PIERRE DE POLETICA,
HENRY MIDDLETON.

And whereas the said Convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Washington, on the eleventh day of the present month, by John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State of the United States, and the Baron de Tylt, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Imperial Majesty, on the part of their respective Governments:

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, James Monroe, President of the United States, have caused the said Convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this twelfth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, and of the Independence of the United States the forty-ninth.

JAMES MONROE.
By the President:
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
Secretary of State.

Good Shoes and Boots
CAN be had at my shop in Salisbury, low for cash.
HENRY SMITH.
January 29, 1825. 3 weeks

Ten Dollars Reward.
RANAWAY or stolen from the subscriber, living in Rowan county, on the 12th of January last, a light bay Horse, about fifteen hands high; no marks recollected. The horse was hitched in Mr. McConaughy's yard and must have been taken out by some person, or I should have heard of him before this.
JOSHUA DENT.
January 29, 1825. 244

Look at This!
I INTEND removing to Lexington, Davidson county, N. C. some time next Spring; in order to settle with my creditors, I now offer for sale the House and Lot wherein I live, in the East square, on the Main Street in Salisbury. If I do not sell at private sale, before our February Court, I shall then sell at Public sale, on Tuesday of the Court.
JOHN ALBRIGHT.
Jan. 21st, 1825. 344

To Mechanics.
WE have lately received a general assortment of cabinet-makers and joiners Tools, consisting of all the kinds of Bench moulting, Heading, Sash, Flooring and Ceiling Planes, such as have very seldom been kept in the up country; also, Hand, Pannel, Tenant, Keyhole and Fritt Saws, Edmondson's superior Screw Augers, &c. which will be sold low, by
M'BEE & REINHARDT.
Lincolnton, N. C.
Jan 17, 1825. 344

Notice.
ALL persons are hereby forewarned against trading for the following notes, which were executed by me to William Hogg, in payment for a tract of land, which I purchased from him; which land he had previously conveyed by a deed of trust to Charles Hoover, of David on county, viz: One note of thirty dollars, due the 1st of March 1825; One do. of thirty-seven and a half dollars, due the 25th Dec. 1825; and one do. of one hundred dollars, due the 25th Dec. 1826. As the said notes were given for lands which the said Hogg had no right to convey, I am determined not to pay either of them.
JESSE JONES.
January 17, 1825. 344

For Sale,
THAT valuable and well known House and Lot in the town of Charlotte, occupied for the last six years by Cowan & Vail, as a house of entertainment. Its central situation in the town and vicinity to the Court House; its complete order and convenient arrangement for the entertainment of travellers and country custom; its spacious, well framed, two storied stables; its highly improved garden; its neat and convenient two storied kitchen; its secure frame smoke house and lumber room, with its large cellar, secure and dry at all seasons of the year, together with a never failing well of excellent water, convenient to the house and kitchen, will afford to one wishing to keep a public house advantages not surpassed by any in the state. Any person wishing to purchase, is requested to view the premises, that they may speak for themselves. Also, about 40 acres of valuable land adjoining the town lands, thirty of which are inclosed and well adapted to the culture of all the products of the country.

I am disposed to sell the above premises upon accommodating terms, which can be known by applying to John Irwin, merchant, of Charlotte, or Thomas L. Cowan, of Salisbury.

Charlotte, Dec. 3, 1824. 342
JAMES COWAN.

State of North-Carolina,
DAVIDSON COUNTY.
COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Dec. term, 1824. David Esley, sen. vs. David Esley, jr.: original attachment levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case is an inhabitant of another state, it is therefore ordered by the court, that advertisement be made six weeks, successively, in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Davidson, at the court-house in Lexington, on the third Monday in March next, then and there to plead, or demur, or judgment will be entered according to plaintiff's demand.
648 D. MOCK, Cks

The Must.

THE PRINTER.

Who is it "Gentle Reader," who
That labours hard in pleasing you,
By telling all that's strange and new?
The Printer.

Who tells you of th' affairs of State,
Whilst Lords and Commons legislate,
And spend their nights in warm debate?
The Printer.

Ye Politicians, truly tell
Who makes you understand so well
Th' affairs on which you love to dwell...
The Printer.

Then in no case should you delay,
(Though many do from day to day)
With punctuality to PAY...
THE PRINTER.

On one who was ruined by gaining a law suit.
Who e'er takes counsel of his friends,
Will ne'er take Counsel of the Law;
What e'er his means, what e'er his ends,
Still he shall no advantage draw.

Justice in vain may urge her plea,
May show that all is right and fair;
The Lawyer, too, has had his fee,
And gain'd your suit—but left you bare.

FROM THE MILTON GAZETTE.

THE FATHER.

Whoever, as a Father, labours,
To spread the failings of his neighbors,
Need not suppose his work abortive;
For I'll engage they'll be retortive;
And, promptly, with sufficient tightness,
Return him back his own politeness,
For stooping to such meanly action,
Until he gets his satisfaction;
And wears, distinguished, in the nation,
A mischief-maker's appellation.

Dissuatory.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Prideaux says that gold and silver were much more plenty in the time of David and Solomon, and for 1500 years afterwards, than they are at present; and that the mines of Arabia being exhausted, and the gold and silver with which the world abounded being wasted by the barbarians, the mines of Mexico, Peru and Brazil, have not been able to repair the loss. He mentions two or three instances of the vast riches of private men in ancient times. Pythias, the Lydian, possessed gold and silver to the amount of 24 millions of dollars of our money. Marcus Cæsus, the Roman, after feasting all the people of Rome at 10,000 tables, and giving every citizen corn enough to last him three months, found the remainder of his estate to be equal to 7 millions of dollars. Lucullus, a Roman Senator, used to expend about 50,000 denarii (about \$7000) every time he supped in his hall Apollon, and this was as often as any of the better sort supped with him. It has been computed that Nebuchadnezzar's golden image and the various other images, utensils, &c. of gold, in the temple of Belus at Babylon, amounted in value to 180 millions of dollars. Vast loads of gold and silver were often carried in triumph before Roman Generals, when they returned from conquered provinces. The gold with which Solomon overlaid the most holy place only, a room 30 feet square, amounted to more than 190 millions of dollars of our money.

Crito, a writer in the Christian Spectator, supposes also that the amount of wealth was formerly much greater than at present. He noticed the following instances: The Israelites, soon after their escape from Egyptian bondage, offered for the tabernacle, gold and silver to the amount of \$850,000. Exodus, xxxviii, 24, 25. This was probably borrowed of the Egyptians, but it shows that gold and silver were plenty in Egypt. The contributions of the people for the sanctuary, in the time of David, exceeds 144 millions of dollars—1 Chronicles, xxix, 7. The sum which Haman offered Ahasuerus, on condition of being permitted to order the destruction of the Jews, was 10,000 talents of silver, \$15,200,000. Esther, iii, 9. The immense treasures which David is said to have collected for the sanctuary, 1 Chronicles, xxii, 14, amounted to 889 millions of pounds sterling, (Crito says 789 millions, but erroneously) or 3950 millions of dollars, a sum greater than the British national debt, and exceeding all the money coined since the discovery of America. It is supposed by some learned men, that David never amassed such an immense sum, and that an error has been made by the transcribers of this book. Prideaux conjectures that the talents of gold and silver given by David and others

for the temple might be of another sort, of a far less value than the Mosaic talents. He remarks, that if these talents are valued by the Mosaic talents, they would have built the whole temple of solid silver.

Crito estimates the talent of silver at 342 pounds sterling, and the talent of gold at 5375 pounds sterling, according to Dr. Arbuthnot's "Tables of ancient coins," inserted in the translation of John's Archaeology.

EXTRACT.

"From the cradle to the grave we trace the wisdom of the Creator by those fine associations, by that close knit web of affection and brotherly love—of dependance and protection, of sensibility and sympathy, which connect the great family of man.

"The tender tie commences with the innocent babe pillowed on its mother's fond bosom; and nourished by her vital stream. It plays around its face in the infant state, where the arch countenance of the child recognizes a parent's smile. It walks hand in hand with the tottering little one trying its uncertain steps; and sporting with one of a similar helpless age. This tie matured, grows into human plants placed by the hand of nature in the same soil and in propinquity to each other; it links the sexes in sacred and indissoluble bonds; it throbs and glows in the field of fight, where brother and brother-in-law, comrade and companion, townsman and messmate, share the toil and the danger bravely and firmly, whether it descends even to the cold grave where kindred lie united in the last embrace of death, and where the survivor looks forward to be placed near the beloved of his youth, or to be gathered to his venerable and revered forefathers.

No pride of talents, nor haughtiness of spirit, can entirely eradicate that natural and feminine sentiment which impels a woman to look up to man as a superior being. Indeed, so instinctively does her heart demand this distinction for the object of its choice, that even in the most ill-assorted attachments, wherein passion has completely usurped the place of reason, it is curious to observe how this feeling still asserts its power; and how tenacious it becomes in magnifying the slightest merits in the most worthless character, and creating for it imaginary claims to regard and to submission. "She saw God in him," Milton has truly and beautifully said.

Receipt for Contentment.—A man asked a pious minister, who had struggled through many difficulties without repining, or discovering impatience, how it was he could thus be always easy and contented, under whatever scenes? The good man replied, "I can teach you the secret with great facility. It consists in nothing more than making a right use of my eyes. In whatever state I am, I first of all look up to heaven, and remember that my principal business is to get there. I then look down upon earth, and call to mind how small a space I shall occupy in it, when I come to be interred. I then look abroad into the world, and observe what multitudes there are, who are more unhappy than myself. Thus I learn where true happiness is placed; where all our earthly cares must end; and how very little reason I have to complain or repine." Reader, improve this receipt; and you too will obtain a cure. *Ch. Mirror.*

"Idleness is called 'the sin of Sodom and her daughters,' and indeed is 'the burial of a living man;' an idle person being so useless to any purposes of God and man, that he is like one that is dead, unconcerned in the changes and necessities of the world; and he only lives to spend his time, and eat the fruits of the earth like a vermin or a wolf; when their time comes, they die and perish; they neither plough nor carry burdens; all they do, either is unprofitable or mischievous.

If every person would consider that he is in this life nothing more than a passenger, and that he is not to set up his rest here, but keep an attentive eye upon that state of being to which he approaches every moment, and which will be for ever fixed and permanent—this single consideration would be sufficient to extinguish the bitterness of hatred, the thirst of avarice, and the cruelty of ambition.

The following, in the form of an apology, is extracted from the *Freemason's Magazine*. It is happily conceived, and in an eminent degree beautiful:

DALCO'S APOLOGY TO THE LADIES.

Agreeably to the tenets of our order, the fair sex are excluded from associating with us in our mystic profession; not because they are deemed unworthy of the secret, nor because the mechanical tools of the craft are "too ponderous for them to wield"—but from a consciousness of our own weakness. Should they be permitted to enter the lodge, love would often times enter with them, jealousy would probably rankle in the hearts of the brethren, and fraternal affection be perverted into rivalry. Although the most amiable and lovely part of creation's works are excluded from our meetings, yet our order protects them from the attacks of vicious and unprincipled men. It forbids us to sacrifice the ease and peace of families, for a momentary gratification; and it forbids us to undermine and take away that transcendent happiness from those whose hearts are united by the bond of sincere affection.

The feelings of women are more exquisitely fine, and their generous sympathy is more easily awakened, by the misfortunes of their fellow creatures, than the stronger sex. The soft tear of pity bedews their cheeks at the tale of woe, and their gentle bosoms heave with tender emotions, at the sight of human wretchedness. They require not the adventitious aid of mystic institutions, to urge them to acts of charity and benevolence, nor the use of symbols to lead them to virtue. Their own hearts are the lodges in which virtue presides; and the dictates of her will is their only incentive to action.

DECENCY IN DRESS.

Women should not confine their attention to dress or their public appearance. They should accustom themselves to an habitual neatness, so that in the most careless undress, in their most unguarded hours, they may have no reason to be ashamed of their appearance. They will not easily believe how much men consider their dress as expressive of their characters: vanity, levity, slovenliness, folly appear through it. An elegant simplicity is an equal proof of taste and delicacy.

ANECDOTE OF JACKSON.

When the British fleet arrived off New-Orleans, in Dec. 1814, previous to Packenham's landing his army, the Admiral of the fleet sent his compliments to Gen. Jackson, and informed him that he (the Admiral) would do himself the honor of eating his Christmas dinner in New-Orleans. "May be so," replied Old Hickory; "but I shall do myself the honor of sitting at the head of the table."

THE JEWESS.

A well known rake sitting in Drury Lane theatre, seeing a very pretty girl, was very rude with her. The girl, however, appeared as if she did not hear him; but as he became more bold, and impudent, she at last turned round and said with an angry countenance, "Be pleased to let me alone! To which the surprised and confounded freebooter could only answer: 'Nay, do not eat me!' Up on which the girl said with a smile,—"Be not afraid, I AM A JEWESS."

Mr. B. speaking of Mrs. T. who is a remarkably comely old dame, about 80, makes use of the following sublime and singular expression: "I would not have her," said he, "if the sun was a diamond, the moon a pearl, and every star a ruby, set in a diadem, and she crowned withal, I would not have her, no by the saints, not for a warrantee deed of creation!"

Bacon is now made in some places without smoking. But instead of that tedious and inconvenient process, the *Essence of Smoke* is used. A quart of which will cure a barrel of Hams, and it costs 125 cents a gallon. It is not said how it is made, or where it is to be bought. After the hams are prepared for smoking the pickle is to be scalded and skimmed, and the essence added. *Boston Palladium.*

Walking is the most perfect exercise for the human body; every artery, from the heart to the extremities, propels the blood quicker and more equally in walking, than in any other exercise. The blood is drawn from the head and upper parts, where it is most slow and languid, and is circulated with rapidity to every part.

A LOTTERY

FOR the benefit and encouragement of MECHANISM, in the Western part of North Carolina.

Scheme.

1586 TICKETS, AT \$2 EACH.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE!

1 Prize of 500 dollars (a Phaeton and Cotton Saw Gin)	is \$500
1 do. \$300 (Family Coach)	is 300
1 do. \$250 (Gig)	is 250
1 do. \$180 (do.)	is 180
1 do. \$130 (do.)	is 130
2 do. \$100 (Side Board and Cotton Saw Gin)	is 200
2 do. \$80 (Gig and Sociable)	is 160
2 do. \$20 (Bedsteads)	is 40
3 do. \$14 (a set of Tables)	is 42
2 do. \$12 (Windsor Chairs)	is 24
3 do. \$10 (two Ladies' Work Tables and one Pembroke)	is 30
1 do. \$8 (Bellows top Cradle)	is 8
10 do. \$6 (6 Ploughs, 8 Street Lamps, and 2 Lard Cans)	is 60
10 do. \$5 (Hats)	is 50
1 do. \$4 (Candlestand)	is 4
1 do. \$3 (do.)	is 3
20 do. \$2 (do.)	is 40
300 do. \$2 (25 cast steel Axes, and 275 pair Shoes)	is 600
431 do. \$1 Tin Ware, Jewelry, Shoes, &c. &c.	is 431

Tickets can be had in Charlotte of the undersigned Commissioners, by letter, postage paid, enclosing the money; or from their agents in Salisbury, Statesville, Concord, Lincolnton, Yorkville or Lancaster; who pledge themselves to pay the prizes as set forth in the scheme, thirty days after the drawing, or refund the money to purchasers of tickets, provided the scheme shall not be drawn.

SAM'L HENDERSON,
GREEN KENDRICK,
JNO. BOYD.

N. B. Explanatory Hand Bills can be had of the Commissioners.

Ran Away

FROM the subscriber, about the 1st of August last, a negro fellow named *Silas*, aged about 24 years, is about 5 feet 9 inches high, tolerable black complexion, and stout built. He ran away from Thomas McEwen, from whom I bought him, and paid \$500 for him. It is expected he is lurking about the neighborhood of Mr. Geo. Hartman, dec'd. or between there and John Black's, on McCaubin's creek. A reasonable reward will be given to any person who will either deliver the said negro to me, in Cabarrus county, N. C. or secure him in any jail in the state, so that I may get him again.

THOMPSON & HUNT.
Jan. 19, 1825. 2w43

New Cash Store.

I HAVE just opened a new and extensive assortment of reasonable and fashionable

GOODS.

which I have carefully selected from the markets of Philadelphia and New-York, and purchased with cash; and I now offer them to the public at the lowest prices. However, I do not wish the public to take my word for it, but will thank them to call and examine for themselves, as I feel satisfied that I can offer them inducements to "call again." Even those who have not the cash to purchase, will do me a favor by calling, and examining my prices.

A. TORRENCE.
Salisbury, Dec. 5, 1824. 35

New Supply of Fresh Goods.

THE subscriber is receiving and opening a large and general assortment of all kinds of Goods, at his store in Salisbury, from Philadelphia and New-York; and has made arrangements to receive from said places, *monthly*, any further supply that may be necessary—selected with care, and laid in at prices that will enable him to sell very low. His customers, and the public at large, are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

J. MURPHY.
Salisbury, Sept. 1824. 6m48
N. B. Country Produce of all kinds, received in exchange.

A Tanner, wanted.

ONE of sober, industrious habits, who can come well recommended, will meet with encouragement from the subscribers. Apply soon. THOMPSON & HUNT.
Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C. Oct. 4, 1824. 27

Estate of Alex. Long, dec'd.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor of the last will of Alexander Long, late of Rowan county, dec'd. at the court of pleas and quarter sessions for the said county, held on the third Monday of November last, notice is hereby given, that all persons having demands against the said estate, are required to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law.

JAMES I. LONG, Executor.
Dec. 24, 1824. 40

In Authority.

An Act authorizing repayment for land erroneously sold by the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That every person, or the legal representative of every person, who is, or may be, a purchaser of a tract of land from the United States, the purchase whereof, or may be void, by reason of a prior sale thereof by the United States, or by the confirmation, or other legal establishment of a prior British, French, or Spanish grant thereof, or for want of title thereto in the United States, from any other cause whatsoever, shall be entitled to repayment of any sum or sums of money, paid for, or on account of, such tract of land, on making proof, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the same was erroneously sold, in manner aforesaid, by the United States, who is hereby authorized and required to repay such sum or sums of money, paid as aforesaid.

H. CLAY,
Speaker House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President Senate pro tempore.
Washington, Jan. 12th, 1824.
Approved: JAMES MONROE.

Sheriffs' Deeds.

FOR land sold by order of writs of venditioni exponas, for sale at the printing-office.

Cash Shop.

FOR sale, at the shop of the subscriber, a good, substantial *mail stage body*, on reasonable terms. Apply to the subscriber, at his coach-making shop, Salisbury.

SAM'L LANDER.

Dec. 13, 1824.

Stick Gig, for Sale.

The subscriber has also for sale at his shop, a very good *stick gig*, almost new, with a first rate harness to it. I will also sell the gig very low. Also, one other Gig, without harness, is for sale, very cheap, as above.

SAM'L LANDER.

Dec. 13.

Fresh Goods.

THE subscribers are receiving, and opening, at their *STORE* in Concord, direct from Philadelphia and New-York, a large and general assortment of

All kinds of Goods:

and have made arrangements to receive from said places, *monthly*, any further supply that may be necessary—selected with care, and laid in at prices that will enable them to sell very low. Their customers, and the public at large, are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

MURPHY & BROWN.

Concord, Sept. 1824. 148
Country Produce, of all kinds, received in exchange for Goods.

Cotton Ginning.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the merchants of the town of Salisbury, and the citizen farmers of his neighborhood, that he has just finished a large building, 32 by 52, for *Ginning of Cotton*, to run by water; and that he is also well fixed for packing cotton, in the neatest manner, for market. He assures his friends, who may favor him with their custom, that he will have their cotton packed and put up in the neatest manner, and in the shortest time possible, and on the lowest terms at which it is done by others. He also assures those who send cotton to his gin, that it will be kept separate from others, so that they will be sure to get the same cotton they send. He has located and built this establishment, at his Mill Plantation, two miles from Salisbury.

JA: FISHER.

October 18, 1824. 28

Boot and Shoe Establishment

REMOVED.

EENEZER DICKSON takes this method to inform his customers, and the public at large, that he has removed his *shoe-shop* from the house he formerly occupied, and has taken the house owned by Mr. Thomas Todd, nearly opposite Wm. H. Slaughter's house of entertainment, on Main-street, Salisbury; where he will carry on, as usual, the Boot and Shoe making business, in all its various branches, in a style of neatness and durability which he believes, cannot be surpassed by any in the state. All orders from a distance, for work in his line, will be faithfully attended to.

Salisbury, Sept. 17, 1824. 17

100 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, on the 16th of October, 1824, a negro man named *Judas*, aged 27 years. He was lodged in the jail of Randolph county on the 19th or 20th inst.; and was taken out of said jail on the 8th of November, 1824, by the subscriber, and taken on home, with a pair of hand-cuffs on. On arriving at the subscriber's house, on the 9th of November, 1824, he was left in a room with a small boy; whilst the family was at supper in another room, by some means Adam slipped out of the door, and made his escape. At the time he was taken up, he had several free papers in his possession. The said boy Adam has a scar on his right hand, occasioned by a wagon wheel. He had on, when he went away, a small-colored surtout coat, with hand-cuffs, well rivetted. He has heretofore passed as a brickmaker, and as a free man when last taken up. One hundred dollars reward will be given for the apprehension and delivery of said negro.

MACK CRUMP.

Davidson county, N. C. Nov. 9, 1824.

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November term, 1824. John Scott vs. William Lamm: original attachment, levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case is an inhabitant of another state, it is ordered by the court, that advertisement be made three weeks, successively, in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear at our next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Rowan, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday of February next, and there to plead, or demur, or judgment will be entered according to the plaintiff's demand.

JOHN GILES, CLK.

State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November term, 1824. James Henson vs. James Huie: Original attachment returned levied on land. In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that James Huie, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendant appear at the next term of our court to be held at the court-house in Statesville, on the 3d Monday of February, 1825, and plead, or the plaintiff will be heard ex parte and have judgment pro confesso.

R. SIMONTON, CLK.

Price adv. \$4 75. 3m50

State of North-Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December term, 1824. David Burton vs. Leonard Binnager: original attachment, levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian six weeks, notifying said defendant to appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for Stokes county, at the court-house in Germantown, on the 2d Monday in March, 1825, and there to plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgment, *pro confesso*, will be taken against him.

MATTHEW R. MOORE, CLK.